





# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

L. M. MAJOR—J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.  
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TERMS.—The Tri-Weekly Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, in advance. Single copies may be sent by mail at our risk. The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday at two dollars per annum, in advance. Liberal notice to Clubs.

ADVERTISING.—Rates of advertising in Tri-Weekly: One square, first insertion, \$1.00; second, 50c; third, 25c; fourth, 10c; fifth, 5c; sixth, 2c; seventh, 1c; eighth, 50c; ninth, 25c; tenth, 10c; eleventh, 5c; twelfth, 2c; thirteenth, 1c; fourteenth, 50c; fifteenth, 25c; sixteenth, 10c; seventeenth, 5c; eighteenth, 2c; nineteenth, 1c; twentieth, 50c; twenty-first, 25c; twenty-second, 10c; twenty-third, 5c; twenty-fourth, 2c; twenty-fifth, 1c; twenty-sixth, 50c; twenty-seventh, 25c; twenty-eighth, 10c; twenty-ninth, 5c; thirtieth, 2c; thirty-first, 1c; thirty-second, 50c; thirty-third, 25c; thirty-fourth, 10c; thirty-fifth, 5c; thirty-sixth, 2c; thirty-seventh, 1c; thirty-eighth, 50c; thirty-ninth, 25c; fortieth, 10c; forty-first, 5c; forty-second, 2c; forty-third, 1c; forty-fourth, 50c; forty-fifth, 25c; forty-sixth, 10c; forty-seventh, 5c; forty-eighth, 2c; forty-ninth, 1c; fiftieth, 50c; fifty-first, 25c; fifty-second, 10c; fifty-third, 5c; fifty-fourth, 2c; fifty-fifth, 1c; fifty-sixth, 50c; fifty-seventh, 25c; fifty-eighth, 10c; fifty-ninth, 5c; sixtieth, 2c; sixty-first, 1c; sixty-second, 50c; sixty-third, 25c; sixty-fourth, 10c; sixty-fifth, 5c; sixty-sixth, 2c; sixty-seventh, 1c; sixty-eighth, 50c; sixty-ninth, 25c; seventieth, 10c; seventy-first, 5c; seventy-second, 2c; seventy-third, 1c; seventy-fourth, 50c; seventy-fifth, 25c; seventy-sixth, 10c; seventy-seventh, 5c; seventy-eighth, 2c; seventy-ninth, 1c; eightieth, 50c; eighty-first, 25c; eighty-second, 10c; eighty-third, 5c; eighty-fourth, 2c; eighty-fifth, 1c; eighty-sixth, 50c; eighty-seventh, 25c; eighty-eighth, 10c; eighty-ninth, 5c; ninetieth, 2c; one hundredth, 1c.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 30, 1871.

DEATH OF ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, SR.  
Dr. Robert James Breckinridge, the eminent Presbyterian divine, died at his residence in Danville, Ky., at 5 P. M., Wednesday, 27th December, after a protracted illness.

Such was the brief telegraphic announcement, in the morning papers of Thursday, of the loss, by Kentucky, of one of her greatest and most distinguished sons. At the time of his death, Dr. Breckinridge was a Professor in the Theological Seminary at Danville; but for many years—in fact, throughout a long useful, and conspicuous life—he had been everywhere regarded as one of the foremost intellects of the State, ranking full high with our Clays, Crittendens, Rowans, Metcalfes, Prestons, and Marshalls.

His father, Hon. John Breckinridge, was an eminent lawyer and statesman, a Senator in Congress, and Attorney General of the United States in the Cabinet of Mr. Jefferson, and died in 1806. His mother, Mary Hopkins Cabell, was of the well-known and worldly distinguished Virginia family of that name. Robert J. Breckinridge, the subject of this sketch, the fourth son of these parents, was born at Cabell's Dale, Fayette county, Kentucky, on the 8th March, 1800, and was therefore, nearly 72 years old at the time of his decease. He was educated at Princeton, Yale, and Union Colleges—graduating at the latter, when he was but nineteen years old. He then prepared himself thoroughly for the profession of law, which he practiced in this State from 1823 to 1871. During that time, he was repeatedly elected to a seat in the General Assembly. In 1829 he joined the Old Presbyterian Church, his ancestors having been devoted adherents of that faith ever since the period of the Reformation, three and a half centuries ago. In 1832 he was ordained Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, in which position he continued until 1842, winning, during that stirring time, a wide renown for his power and eloquence as a pulpit orator and as a theological writer and religious controversialist.

After thirteen years diligent and eminently successful service as Pastor of the Baltimore Church, Dr. Breckinridge was elected President of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, which post he held for two years. At the same time being Pastor of a church in a neighboring village. In 1847 he returned to his native Kentucky to assume the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church at Lexington, and soon after became Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State at large. After six years' service in the able administration of these charges, he resigned them in 1853 in consequence of being elected by the Legislature to the Professorship of Exegetic, Didactic and Polemic Theology in the Seminary at Danville, and the same year removed to the latter place, where he continued to reside to the close of a busy, brilliant, well spent, and most Christian life.

Dr. Breckinridge has participated largely in the religious, moral, and philanthropic discussions and movements—with an occasional dash into the field of politics and statesmanship—of the last forty years. While residing in Baltimore, he edited "The Literary and Religious Magazine" and "The Spirit of the Nineteenth Century." His discussions with the champions of the Roman Catholic faith and practice, and the Papacy, during that bustling period, will be remembered by many of our older readers as among the most brilliant passages and triumphant achievements of his splendid career as a polemic. He was elected to nearly every General Assembly of his church after he entered the ministry; and took an active part in all the discussions and legislation of that learned and venerable body. At the disruption of the Presbyterian Church, he steadfastly adhered to the old landmarks, in opposition to all innovation. At the outbreak of our civil war, he espoused the cause of the North, and took a decided stand in favor of the perpetuation of the Union. His opposition to the course pursued by a vast majority of the Southern people, was exceedingly embittered, if not acrimonious, exhibiting itself on a memorable occasion soon after the war, in a Synod or General Assembly of the church at St. Louis—there being, in his view, no conceivable excuse or palliation for the "heresy of secession."

Unquestionably, Robert J. Breckinridge was in many respects one of the most remarkable men that this age has produced or known. His genius was as versatile and brilliant as it was solid and profound. His elaborate defense of the constitutional rights of the South and of slavery, in a couple of letters addressed to the Hon. William H. Seward, in 1851, was a magnificent vindication of a wronged and outaged people, and attracted universal attention. And, it is remembered of him, that in 1857, he won the prize for an essay on "Improved Modes of Agriculture," which was awarded without knowledge of the author's name, and although many prominent agriculturists contested. He was as fond of farming as he was of theological or political disputation, and knew all the points of an animal as thoroughly as the most experienced stockbreeder. He was a powerful speaker, and a finished

writer; both his speaking and writing being over informed with a power and a glow, that never failed to electrify if they did not convince. He was the founder of the common school system of Kentucky, and the fame of the Danville Seminary is due almost solely to him. He is the author of a couple of interesting volumes of "Travels in Europe," besides a great number of tracts, essays, letters, &c., all bearing the vigorous impress of his peculiar and powerful genius. But, the great works of his religious or ministerial life, on which his fame as a theologian will chiefly rest in the future, are two remarkable volumes, the first, entitled "The Knowledge of God Objectively Considered," published in 1857, and considered by many the ablest work of the century on systematic theology; the second, "The Knowledge of God Subjectively Considered," which appeared more recently, but which will, doubtless, in due time, take its place by the side of the former volume.

But, we cannot do justice to the great departed in an article like this. That task we must leave to the pen of his biographer. Take him for all in all, Robert J. Breckinridge was one of the acknowledged giants of his time—a giant in intellect, a giant in philanthropy, a giant in the sacred apostleship of a Christian Church.

BEAM VS. NOTE.  
A band of Newark, New Jersey roddies, recently entered a Methodist Church in that city during divine service, and, with harid blasphemies and ridal songs, broke up the service, and drove the congregation out of doors." This item is taken from an ultra New York Radical journal, and with hundreds of other proofs daily furnished from that section—not forgetting the Indiana Ku-Klux—plainly proves that our dear, pious, kind-hearted Northern brethren, while greatly distressed about the note in our eyes, are unimaginably oblivious of the harm with which their own actions are so painfully afflicted. Such selfishness and deep, disinterested solicitude for the welfare of others, while themselves suffering from all sorts of violence and crime, are rarely witnessed in these degenerate days, and cannot be too much commended by a deeply suffering yet sincerely grateful people.

Boss Tweed has strangely disappeared. He vanished from mortal sight in New York three or four days ago, and the detectives find it utterly impossible to find any trace of him. 'Twould be funny indeed, were it not also bad for the ends of justice, if the old corrupt rant were now to make his escape beyond seas so that the outraged law could not reach him, after all the fuss and furious clamor that have been made over his astounding villainies. We hope, when the law finally takes hold of those other and greater Tweeds at Washington, that the officers of justice will manage better than they have just done in the case of the New York scoundrels. 'The time is surely coming, and it behooves them to learn wisdom from their present experience, and be prepared to hang on to, and hold for final trial, the head-devils of all the official corruption in this country, when once they have got the goods on them.

With a majority of Republicans, so called the French National Assembly have begun to throw further restrictions around the freedom of the press. It is to be feared that the Republicans of France, like their namesakes of this country, do not deserve their name. Even President Thiers has grown exceedingly timorous and shaly on the giddy heights of power, and made a long speech the other day in favor of curtailing the liberty of the press! This comes with an exceeding ill grace from a statesman who is a journalist by profession, and who won his way to power and fame by the indispensable aid of the press.

From General Echols, one of the directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, who has been charged with looking after the interests of that company in Kentucky, we learn that its prospects are in every respect flattering. The division in West Virginia, near Huntington, near the mouth of Sandy, a ninety-five miles eastward, has been completed and is in good running order. The Lexington and Big Sandy road is under contract from Lexington to Mt. Sterling, on the whole of which division work is being prosecuted vigorously. By early spring the remainder of the road will be put under contract. The city bonds of Lexington have been issued upon subscription account, and General Echols has disposed of a number of them to citizens of Lexington at 92.

It is authoritatively intimated from Washington City that the next Republican National Convention will be held in Philadelphia, and all the journals of Porkopolians are shedding salt tears over the hopes so long and so tenderly cherished that they were to have that and all other possible National Conventions in their city, now apparently blasted. Our journal says to the Porkopolians in substance: "I told you so; I told you if you didn't hurry up and build some real fine and good hotels, you'd lose all those profitable National Conventions; political and otherwise; and here you see I am proved by this melancholy announcement from Washington to be a true prophet. Alas! alas! for the glory of the Starline Queen."

Gen. Rosecrans believes that the Cincinnati Southern Railroad can be built and equipped at a cost of not more than eighteen or twenty thousand dollars per mile. If he is correct, then the whole 333 miles from Cincinnati to Chattanooga can be built and put in operation at a great deal less than the stereotyped estimate of ten millions.

Whittaker, the Bowling Green, Ohio, P. M., has been caught embezzling money over funds. What is only imitating, in a small way, the illustrious examples set him by his Republican superiors at Washington—M. C.'s and M. G.'s as well as P. M.'s.

General John W. Finnell, of Louisville, the efficient and liberal minded president of the Mississippi Valley Life Insurance

POLITICAL.  
The Albany Argus explains the Radical position on the question of punishing official frauds exactly. It is this: "Panish Tweed, Connolly, Hall, all who are suspected of being Democrats. Deal out to them the most arbitrary doses of the civil and criminal law, but keep your hands off our Republican robbers."

The Indianapolis Sentinel says: "Noble county, Ohio, with a population of twenty thousand people, is well worthy of the name it bears. There is not a school in the whole county, there is not a case on the criminal docket, and not a person has been arrested for a whole year on a criminal charge. There were only five law suits last year, and if hadn't been for a meddling lawyer, three of these would not have been recorded. The county gave a Democratic majority of two thousand eight hundred and forty last fall."

The Cincinnati Commercial sometimes strikes a vein that runs out well, as in the following brief paragraphs:

Charles Sumner occasionally puts a great deal of money in a few words. He struck him over the head with his cane because there was no other way of replying to his speech. Sumner said to himself: "Stick," and he stuck. He called the report that General Grant made to Andy Johnson on the condition of the South, "white-wash," and the report has disappeared under it. It is a pity that the great man who has so much to say for which he has introduced the resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution limiting Presidential eligibility to a single term. He said:

"Sir, that is the initial point of the civil service reform; that is the first stage in the great reform. The name of the President is the play of Hamlet, without Hamlet. I propose by the amendment that I offer to see that Hamlet be brought into the play."

Civil service reform, as seen in Washington, seems to mean that everybody who is in office, Grant and all, shall resign. It is a nice thing, and they have a pretty name for it.

Grant's main Cavalry, who had charge of the national bank in New York, has been arrested, and with no doubt, be convicted for receiving bribes from the bank officers to allow them to carry on a loose business. This bank examiner was one of the best supervisors of the national banks. It was his duty to examine their accounts, not at stated periods, but whenever he thought the public interest demanded it, and if he discovered anything wrong to report the fact, and chase any shaly concerns. But, alas, greenbacks were omnipotent. He could not resist their influence, and he would not. He would not let the bank books that should have been closed long since. Well may Senator Bayard, of Delaware, say: "After the exposure of Cullen for the whole national bank system has been shaken."

Louisville Ledger.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—Is Grant also a Drinking Man?—The Washington Star of Wednesday last says: "President Grant has had another one of those attacks. He could not see visitors. Denzine on the brain is a sad affliction."

(For the Yeoman.)  
THE NEW TURN-PIKE PROJECT.

Editor Yeoman: I think it is now plain that a large majority of the people of this county are in favor of the adoption of the new turn-pike project brought before the last session of the court of claims by Dr. Williams, of Bridgeport. That proposition is to appropriate \$1,500 a mile to all turnpikes hereafter to be built, to the extent of not more than 25 miles on either side of Kentucky river; two miles of each pike being first built before the appropriation can be drawn; after that, on the completion of each half mile; the whole scheme being so guarded as to guarantee justice to the people of each section of the county, and secure the county treasury from imposition.

The people understand and approve the proposition; not a single note of objection has been heard from any quarter, and it is but fair to conclude that the members of the court of claims will feel it incumbent on them, at their next session (next Monday, I believe), to adopt and put it in operation as soon as may be practicable.

T. PIKE.

FRANKFORT, December 26th, 1871.

(From the Louisville Commercial.)

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

The great case of the United States vs. Great Britain was presented to Great Britain, the President of the Board of Administration of Geneva last Monday, by Hon. J. Bancroft Davis. Our first claim against that nation is for the direct losses growing out of the depredations by the Confederate war vessels. The loss to the United States by such vessels is set forth, with the name of every merchantman destroyed. The following is the summary:

By the Alabama	\$6,547,000 00
By the Shenandoah	6,548,200 00
By the Boston	1,000 00
By the Switzer	19,000 00
By the Chickamauga	35,000 00
By the Tallahassee	330,000 00
By the Florida	3,000,000 00
By the Georgia	380,000 00
By the Nashville	60,000 00
For losses for increased war prices	1,120,705 15
By the Retribution	20,000 00
By the Saline	5,540 00
Total	\$19,821,428 61

The Alabama destroyed 58 vessels; the Boston, 1; the Chickamauga, 3; the Florida, 35; the Georgia, 5; the Nashville, 1; the Retribution, 2; the Saline, 1; the Shenandoah, 4; the Switzer, 3; the Tallahassee, 17. Total vessels destroyed, 103.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION—WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC JOURNALISTS SAY.

While we entertain the highest regard for the talent, worth, and energy of his principal competitor for the office—Hon. J. B. Beck—we feel that in the selection of McGreevy but simple justice has been done. The man and the section of the State in which he resides, South Kentucky, are right entitled to one of the Senators, and in McGreevy we know we have one who is able, pure, and incorruptible.

Columbus Dispatch.

We did not support Mr. McGreevy's claims as a candidate, but we had no just admiration of his high qualities of head and heart. He is a very able man. He is a ripe scholar and a powerful orator, and, what is more, he is one of the purest men in the Republic. We are well assured that his forthcoming term in the United States Senate will be a useful one to the State and to the nation; and we congratulate the people of Kentucky that they are to be represented by so worthy a public servant. Mr. McGreevy now has an exalted mission to fill, and we know that the whole Commonwealth will cordially sustain him as a patriot and a statesman.—Bowling Green Democrat.

The many friends of Hon. J. B. Beck, who appreciate his great ability, his zeal and efficiency, deeply regret that he should be secured in the United States Senate, but in his defeat they are comforted by the reflection that his successful competitor is a gentleman whom the Democrats not only of Kentucky but of the entire country ought to honor. Hon. T. C. McGreevy is a Democrat without guile, a patriot, a gentleman of great mind and worth, a pure character and acknowledged ability.

Greensboro Times.

# FRANKFORT, PARIS, AND BIG SANDY RAILROAD.

By a vote of 3 to 11 the magistrates of Bourbon county have rejected the petition of the directors of the Frankfort, Paris, and Big Sandy Railroad Company. It was proposed to submit to a vote of the people the purchase of a right-of-way of 100,000 feet to the company, \$20,000 of which were to be payable on demand, \$100,000 when the road was completed, and the balance of that sum, and \$100,000, to be finished to the Big Sandy, or continuing with some line of railway to that point.

This action on the part of the Bourbon county court is selfish and inexcusable. But the friends of this enterprise, which is of vast and vital importance, do not propose to abandon it on account of this adverse action. The directors of the company will ask the Legislature to amend the charter so as to require the local authorities to submit the question to the people.

It is believed that a large majority of the people of Bourbon county are in favor of this road, and yet they are even denied an expression of opinion upon the subject. It is a time honored principle, and a correct one, that the people have the right to speak upon any question, and very strongly of the radical interference against which the majority of the people of Kentucky have been crying out so loudly. Let the popular wish prevail. Let the people be heard. This is Democratic doctrine—it is correct and just. The people make county magistrates; the latter are servants of the masters, and they are ruling it with a high hand when they deny to the people the right to be heard. When such obstacles, such short-sightedness, and such unwarrantedness of feeling and action manifest itself, it is time for the higher authorities to intervene to behalf the people and the public interest. If such action is to be settled policy of the State, we may find ourselves not only to national embarrassment, but to all kinds of evil in the present.

Greensboro Times.

# BIRTH.

To the wife of Richard Parker, of this city, a daughter.

# DIED.

At the post hospital, in this city, at 9 P. M., Dr. C. H. Parker, of this city, a son of Mr. Parker, was born on the 26th inst. The deceased was a native of Sussex, England, and was enlisted at Louisville, Ky., on the 24th June, 1860. His remains were followed to the grave on Thursday last by Company K, his regiment, and by a large number of friends. The funeral services of the Protestant Episcopal Church were read by Rev. L. C. Lantz, Rector of Assumption Church, and the body was consigned to its final resting place with the usual military honors.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# MIDWAY PROPERTY!

SUITABLE FOR A BOARDING-HOUSE OR LIVERY, for rent for one or more years. The property is situated on the highway, with fine grounds and a large stable and garden, convenient to the bank and depot. The property is owned by the late A. B. Hays, and is now in the possession of Mr. W. A. Hays, Master Commissioner of the Western Land Office.

# STILL FOR SALE.

MY ENTIRE FARM, OF NEAR EIGHT hundred acres, and known as "LOCHS HILL," on the Frankfort and Lexington, Kentucky, railroad, and near Duckport; or I will sell separately what is known as

# THE WARE FARM,

with one, two, or three hundred acres, and all appropriate buildings, and opening five miles from Frankfort, on the turnpike to Versailles; or I will rent the buildings and garden of farm acres to some one who may do business in Frankfort daily; or I will also sell separately the past known as

# THE SHEELY FARM,

with two or three hundred acres, and two dwellings and out-buildings, lying on the Cule's road to Lexington, about five miles from Frankfort. This is all very desirable property in all respects, and will be sold on terms to suit purchasers.

See Times, E. Daily on the farm, and write to me at Melonsville, Florida. Dec. 28, 1871. J. W. SCOTT, Louisville Courier and Observer and Reporter copy to amount of ten dollars, and charge Kentucky Yeoman.

# Oysters!

I am only selling choice Select Oysters, at the usual price.

James M. Todd.

PETER C. SOWER,

Baker and Confectioner,

ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY

(Opposite Allen's Shoe Store.)

HAS A LARGE SUPPLY OF BLACK CAKES!

Large Cakes, Small Cakes, Cakes, and a fine assortment of Toys, which he is selling cheap for cash. Call and see him before purchasing elsewhere. dec21-1871

# AVERILL'S DRUG STORE,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

# Xmas Presents!

Bohemian Glassware and Vases, Toilet Sets, Parian Marble Goods, Busts, Figures and Vases, Walnut Brackets, Table Mats, Glove & Handkerchief Boxes, and Cases, Perfumery, Colognes, Plate Glass Mirrors, Toilet Rooms, all in

# GREAT VARIETY.

Also, many small and attractive goods too numerous to mention, but too useful to be omitted in your make-up of Holiday presents. dec21-1871

# NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between J. H. Wilson and G. W. Martin, is hereby dissolved, on this day being the 21st day of December, 1871, in which day J. H. Wilson withdrew from the partnership, and the said G. W. Martin, at the old stand on Main street, is now the Proprietor of the said business.

Notice.

If your plumbing needs repair, go to Oscar Seeley, the only practical plumber in Frankfort, St. Clair street.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COAL! COAL!!  
A GOOD SUPPLY OF ALL KINDS OF HAND and for sale at lowest market rates by  
GEO. B. MACKLIN.

# FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS, IN SOUTH FRANKFORT, fronting on Second Street, between Steele and Evans Streets; also lots fronting on Bridge Street. For information, apply at the office of T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY. Dec21-1871

# Whiskies, Wines, and Liquors!

Old Copper Whisky in Bottles;  
Old Copper Whisky on Draught;  
Cognac Brandy;  
Apple Brandy;  
Peach Brandy;  
Maceria and Sherry Wines;  
Claret and Port Wines;  
Champagne and Catawba;  
London Porter and Scotch Ale;

ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES M. TODD.

# W. H. AVERILL,

# Druggist.

MAIN ST. OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY.

KEEPS A FULL STOCK OF ALL GOODS IN his line, and has just received direct from the Importers, a large stock of Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles, Stationery and Soap; and many articles suitable for Christmas Presents. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. dec21-1871

# HAY! HAY!!

BALED HAY ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE, for sale at lowest market rates by

GEO. B. MACKLIN.

# SUGARS.

New Crop, New Orleans Sugar;  
Demarara Sugar;  
Porto Rico Sugar;  
Crushed, Granulated, and Powdered Sugars;  
A, B, and C Refined Sugars;  
Molasses and Syrup;

ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES M. TODD.

# COFFEES.

Choice and Prime Rio Coffee;  
Choice Old Government Java Coffee;  
Choice Old Laguira Coffee;  
Choice Old Nocho Coffee;  
Choice Roasted Coffee;  
Choice Green and Black Teas;

FOR SALE BY

JAMES M. TODD.

# Buckwheat Flour, &c.,

Choice Buckwheat Flour, in sacks;  
Choice White Wheat Flour in barrels and sacks;  
Hominy, Meal, Grits, Rice, Maize;  
Preserves, Canned Goods, Sardines;  
Fresh Salmon and Mackerel; Pickles;  
English, French, and Lexington Mustard, &c.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES M. TODD.

# S.C. BULL

MAIN STREET,

(OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.)

Dealer in the best quality of

# STATIONERY!

KEEPS

# Books, Hats,

# BOOTS AND SHOES!

Give him a call.

# BUSH'S REPORTS,

AND

Newman's Practice & Pleading

dec7-1871.

# JAMES M. TODD,

DEALER IN

# CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

# COUNTRY PRODUCE,

PURE OLD COPPER WHISKY, &c.,

Corner of Main and Ann Streets, FRANKFORT, KY.

# DR. W. H. HALL,

AT HIS

# CENTRAL DRUG STORE

ST. CLAIR STREET,

Keeps constantly in store

# PURE AND FRESH DRUGS,

# MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

AND

# Pharmaceutical Preparations,

From the best Manufacturers;

# Patent Medicines,

In great variety;

First-class Toilet Articles; French, English, and



## James M. To



